<u>IN THE SPECIFICATION</u>:

Please amend the Specification as follows.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 9 line 3 with the following rewritten paragraph:

Figure 2 thus also illustrates an embodiment, wherein the arrangement 106 comprises at least two transformers: the first transformer 202 is configured to use the FFT as the transform, and the second transformer 212 is configured to use the FrFT as the transform. In connection with this embodiment, an embodiment is also illustrated wherein the arrangement 106 also comprises a Consecutive Mean Excision Algorithm (CME) processor 206 coupled to the first transformer 202 configured to perform on the FFT-transformed signal the CME in order to localize the interference, a bandwidth determiner 208 coupled to the CME processor 206 configured to determine the bandwidth of the interference, and an order determiner <u>(OR)</u> 210 coupled to the bandwidth determiner <u>(BW)</u> 208 and to the second transformer 212 configured to determine the order of the FrFT based on the bandwidth of the interference and to supply the order of the FrFT to the second transformer 212.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 8 line 29 with the following rewritten paragraph:

In an embodiment, the interference suppressor 222, 224, 228, 232 is configured to perform the suppression of the localized interference with a Consecutive Mean Excision Algorithm (CME). The use of the CME for interference suppression is described in the applicant's application WO 02/091610, incorporated herein by reference, and also in the following publication: Henttu P. & Aromaa S. (2002) Consecutive Mean Excision Algorithm, Proceedings of IEEE International Symposium on Spread Spectrum

Techniques and Applications, vol. 2, pp. 450 to 454. The CME algorithm is described below.

It is assumed that the received baseband signal r comprises a desired direct sequence signal d, noise n and interference J, i.e., according to:

$$r = d + n + J$$

The received signal is first converted to the frequency domain by using a fast Fourier transform, i.e.,

$$R = FFT(r)$$

Thereafter, the signal sample set is modified by forming a magnitude spectrum according to :

$$X = \{x_i | i \in I_k\} = |R|.$$

which magnitude spectrum will be used to feed data in the algorithm.

Start of the algorithm: $X_k = \{x_k | i \in I_k\}$, where X_k is the examined sample set in iteration round k and I_k includes the indices of the samples of the examined sample set in iteration round k. J_k includes the indices of the samples of the sample set outside distribution in iteration round k. At the start of the method k = 0, whereby $J_0 = \{\ \}$.

Step 1: The sum of set X_k is calculated, $S_k = \sum_{i \in I_k} x_i$

Step 2: The number of samples in set X_k is calculated, $N_k = size(X_k)$

Step 3: Index sets I_{k+1} and J_{k+1} are searched, where $I_{k+1} = \left\{ i \in I_k | x_i \le \frac{TS_k}{N_k} \right\}$ and $J_{k+1} = \left\{ i \in I_k | x_i > \frac{TS_k}{N_k} \right\}$

Step 4: The size of the set outside distribution J_{k+1} is calculated, i.e., the number of samples;

Step 5: If size $(J_{k+1}) = 0$ or the maximum number of iterations is achieved, step 10 to proceeded to;

Step 6: The index set J_{k+1} is stored;

Step 7: The sum of the set X_k is updated, $S_{k+1} = S_k - \sum_{i \in J_{k+1}} x_i$

Step 8: The size of the set X_k is updated, $N_{k+1} = N_k - size(J_{k+1})$

Step 9: The index is increased k=k+1, step 3 is returned to

Step 10: The index set $J_1 \cup J_2 \cup \ldots \cup J_k$ refers to an interfered sign, so it will be zeroed in the frequency domain prior to an inverse transformation IFFT calculation from R.